Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. I. NO. 11.—[New Series. *TUESDAY, JULY* 29, 1828. WHOLE NO. 191. VOL. IV.

TERMS.....The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at $3 a year, or $2 50 in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & CO. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—67.

TROTTER AND HUNTINGTON,

Watch Makers and Jewellers,

OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the Court-House, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain Watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for CASH. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

Valuable Town Property

FOR SALE.

BEING desirous to remove from this country. I offer for sale my *HOUSE and LOTS* in the town of Charlotte, where I at present reside. On the premises is a good dwelling house, large and convenient *Store House*, and all other out buildings necessary for the comfortable residence of a family; together with a Well of most excellent water. The lot is in good repair, all the fences having been made new within a few months past. The situation is one of the most desirable in the village, either as regards health, a stand for business, or good neighborhood.

I will also sell a tract of land adjoining the town. The land is of good quality, well timbered, and what is clared, under a good fence. The price will be made to suit the times. Apply to the snbscriber.

GREEN KENDRICK.

Charlotte, March 12, 1828.—74tf.

Wilkesborough Academy,

UNDER the care of the Rev. A.W. Gay, is now in operation. The subscriber will receive a few young men as boarders. He promises that he will pay strict attention to the improvement of the youth intrusted to his care. Wilkesborough is situated in the mountains, in one of the most delightful climates in the world:—those who wish to give their sons a healthy constitution, and have their minds improved, have now anopportunity of doing so.

HORACE B. SATTERWHITE.

May 17, 1828.—82tf.

The Wilkesboro' Hotel

IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of visiters. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a chabyleate spring in the vicinity, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of bnsiness in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro,' N. C. May 30, 1828.—84tf.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot on Main Street, in the town of Salisbury, at present occupied by Alexander Boyd. The payments will be made accommodating. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, living in Salisbury.

S. L. FERRAND.

June, 24, 1828.—87tf.

State of North-Carolina,

Mecklenburg County.

MAY SESSION, 1828.

John Mathews vs. William Cox.—Or. Attachment.

ORDERED by the court, that publication be made six weeks in the Yadkin & Catawba Journal, for defendant to appear at our next county court in August, and plead or replevy, otherwise judgment will be entered up against him. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6194—pr. adv. $2

Drugs, Medicine, &c.

E. WILLEY & CO.

HAVING frequently been solicited to publish a list of their

MEDICINES, DRUGS, &c.

for the benefit of the public, present the following as comprising the principal part of their present assortment:—

Acid Muriatic
Nitric
Sulphuric
Lemon
Acetic
Tartaric
Alcohol
Aloes
Alum
Æthiops Mineral
Ammonia Carb.
Liq. Vol.
Antimony Crude
Pulv.
Glass
Arrow Root Indian
Arsenic
Asphaltum
Assafœtida
Anodyne Liq. of Hoff.
Allspice
Æther Sulphuric
Aqua Fortis
Rosæ
Balsam Copaiva
Peruvian
Tolutan
Barbadoes Tar.
Bacc Juniperi.
Borax
Brimstone
Camphor
Castor
Cantharides
Creta Praeparata
Calomel
Cochineal
Corrosive Sublimate
Crocus Martis
Cocus Indicus
Cubebs
Cobolt or Fly Stone
Colocynth Pulv.
Cloves
Chamomile Flowers
Cinnabar Factitious
Cream Tartar
Conserve of Roses
Cortex Cinnamon
Peru Flav.
Rub.
Aurant.
Sassafras
Cascarilla
Canella Alb.
Mezereon
Simarouba
Cornu Cervi Rasp'd
Dover's Powders
Extract of Bark
Cicutae
Henbane
Jalap
Belladona
Gentian
Liquorice
Catechu
Spruce
Liquorice
refined
Essence of Bergamot
Cinnamom
Lemon
Hemlock
Peppermint
Tansey
Winter Green
Mustard
Ens Veneris
Elixir Paregoric
Vitriol
Emp. Adhaesivum
Cantharides
Roborans
Hydrargyri
Simplex
Diachylon
Fol. Digitalis
Senna Alex.
Uva Ursi
Juniperi Sabini
Flores Benzoin
Martialis
Zinci
Sulphuris
Ferri Carbonas
Phosphas
Gum Ammoniac
Arabic
Tragacanth
Copal
Elemi
Guaiacum
Galbanum
Gamboge
Elastic
Aloes Soc.
Benzoin
Kino
Shell Lac
Myrrh
Olibanum
Scamony
Thus
Mastic
Galls Aleppo
Hellebore Nig.
Alb.
Hive Syrup
Isinglass
Ipecacuanha
Lapis Calaminaris
Lac Sulphur
Lunar Caustic
Laudanum
Lichen Islandi us
Mace
Manna Flake
Magnesia Carb.
Calc
Musk
Nutmegs
Nux Vomica
Oil Aniseed
Croton
Worm Seed
Almonds
Pulegii
Oil of Lavender
Cloves
Rhodium
Castor
Sweet
Sassafras
Spike
Rosemary
Cinnamon
Hemlock
Tansey
Pip. Mint
Otto of Roses
Opium Turkey
Oxide Bismuth
Oxymel Squills
Ointments
Pearlash
Pearl barley
Pipe Clay English
Pepper Long
Cayenne
Black
Pills Anderson's
Lee's
Hooper's
Jacob's
Comp. Assafœ.
Rhubarb
Precipitate Red
White
Petrol Barbadensis
Poladelphis
Phosphorus
Potash
Potassae Sulphas
Pitch Burgunda
Quassia Rasped
Quiksilver
Quinine Sulphate
Mixture
Rad Rhei
Pulv.
Iris Flav.
Mezereon
Scillae
Zinzibar
ditto Pulv.
Valeriana
Seneka
Anchusa
Spigelia Mariland.
Angelica
Serpentaria Virga
Columbo
Columbo Pulv.
Glycyrrhiza
Curcuma Longa
Galangal
Gentian
Ginseng
Sarsaparilla
Elecampane
Althea
Colchicum
Jalap Pulv.
Ipecacuanha Pulv.
Rosin White
Yellow
Seed Anise
Sweet Fennel
White Mustard
Black ditto
Caraway
Coriander
Cardamom
Sugar of Lead
Sanford's Bark
Sodae Sup. Carb.
Phosphas
Soda Powders
Seidlitz Powders
Spermaceti
Spirits of Nitre dulc.
of Wine
of Lavender Comp
of Turpentine
of Hartshorn
Camphor
Sal. Epsom
Martis
Glauber
Rochell
Diureticus
Tartar
Cheltenham
Nitre
Ammoniac Ref.
ditto Crude
Saffron Spanish
American
Oiled
Stirax Liquid
Calamite
Stanni Pulv.
Tartar Emetic
Ammoniated
Turpentine Venice
Tapioca
Turner's Cerate
Tinct. Assafœtida
Aloes cum
Myrrh
Cantharides
Aloes
Peruvian Bark
Digitalis
Rhubarb
Cinnamon
Guaiacum
Huxham's Bark
Iodine
Colchicum
Termeric
Capsicum
Serpentaria
Virga
Muriate Steel
Musk
Galls
Valerian
Red Saunders
Opium
Blood Root
Vitriol White
Blue
Wine Antimonial.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Bateman's Drops
Godfrey's Cordial
British Oil
Harlaem Oil
Or
Medicamentum
Turlington's Balsam
Steer's Opodeldoc
Stoughton's Bitters
Aromatic ditto
Henry's Magnesia
Roger's Vegetable
Pulmonic Detergent,
for Colds, Coughs, and
Consumptions

SUNDRIES.

Medicine Chests, Camel Hair'd Pencils, Court Plasters, Gold Leaf, Silver ditto, Gold Bronze, Silver ditto, Copper ditto, Hatter's bow Strings, Ink Powder Black, Red, Liquid, India, Clark's Indelible, Perkins ditto, Patent Lint, Lampwicks, Lancet Cases, Mortars and Pestles Comp. Polishing Powders, Pill Boxes, Tooth brushes, Tooth Powders, Pomatum, Fancy paper, Swiss Glue, Castile Soap, Windsor ditto, Naples do. Transparent do. Wash-Ball ditto, White ditto, Cephalic Snuff, Macoboy do. Scotch do. Snuff Boxes, Strewing Smalt, fine and coarse Sponge, Pumice Stone, White leather Skins, Apoth. scales & weights, Poland Starch, American do Twine, Vanilla Beans, Tonqua do. White Wax, Yellow ditto, Bay ditto, Red Sealing ditto, White Chalk, Red ditto, French ditto. Cologne Water, Antique Oil, Macassar Oil, Eye-Stones, Eye-Water, Rotten Stone, Lamp Oil, Bole Armenic, Tapers, Lime Juice, Mahy's Plaster.

PAINTS, COLOURS, &c.

White Lead
Red ditto
Black ditto
Venetian Red
Spanish Brown
Chromic Yellow
Chromic Green
Ivory Black
Yellow Ocre
Crocus Martis
Flake White
Paris White
Rose Pink
Cochineal
Chinese Vermillion
Prussian Blue
Figured ditto
Spanish Indigo
American ditto
Black Varnish
Copal do.
Madder
Copperas
Turkey Umber
Terra de Sienn
Termeric
Ground Fustic
Logwood in stick
ditto Ground
Litharge
Red Saunders
Nicaragua
Verdigris
Vitriol Colcothar
Spanish Whiting
Arnatto
Lamp Black

GLASS

2 Gals. Specie Bottles
1 do. do. do.
½ do. do. do.
1 qt. do. do.
1 pt. do. do.
½ do. do. do.
1 gal. Tinct
½ do. do. do.
1 qt. do. do.
1 pt. do. do.
½ do. do. do.
6 oz. do. do.
4 do. do. do.
2 do. do. do.
1 do. do. do.
1 qt. Salt Mouthed
1 pt. do. do.
½ do. do. do. graduating easures
Phials assorted
Funnels
Nipple Shells
Breast Pipes
Bed Urinals
Mortars and Pestles
Pungent Bottles
Retorts
Peg Lamps

EARTHEN WARE

½ gal. cerate Pots
1 qt. do. do.
1 pt. do. do.
½ do. do. do.
Gallipots assorted
Pill Tiles

INSTRUMENTS.

Evan's Lancets, Common do. Spring Lancets, Gum do. Scalpels, Lancet Phlems, Teeth Drawers, Forceps, Seton Needles, Gum Elastic Catheters, Wax Bougies, Metallic do. Gum Elastic do Stomach Tubes, Female Syringes, Male do. Clyster Pipes, Spatulas, Hull's Trusses.

Salisbury, May

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office at Charlotte, N. C. July 1, 1828.

W. J. Alexander 2, Charles W. Alexander T. H. Alexander, J. Adams, Jer. Alderson 2, Jonathan Armfield, John Allen, Sample Alexander, Garrison Alexander, Maj. John W. Bynum, John Banker, David Brown, James Blount, E. M. Bronson, Hiram Baldwin, Moses Beaty, James Brown, John Capps 2, James Capps, Andrew Clark, Sally Capps, Alexander Cooper, Sarah B. Cheek, Robert Chambers, George Cross, Wm. Crowel, Col. John H. Davidson, Thomas Dulin, Charles Dennes, Thomas Dunn, Joseph Eastman, Lucius Eaton, Elizabeth Flanagan, William Firrel, Thos. Gelaspie, Maj. Thos. I. Greer, Doct. Samuel Henderson, John Howel, Adam Howel, Elam Hunter, Henry Huver, John Hipp, Samuel Houston, John Hannon, Henry Harrison, Jonathan Harris, Doct. Thos. Henderson, Joseph Hunter, Daniel Hyams, John Hall, Andrew Henderson, John F. Houghland, Ebenezer Hearm, Alexander Irwin, Wm. Jamison, Jacob Julin, Rev. Kirpatrick, sen. Samuel Kenedy, John Kerr, Nancy Latta, Robert Lindsey, Mrs. Lemonds, Matthew Leeper, sen. Wm. Lucky, John N. Lees, Thos. L. Moore, Alexander M'Ree, Phelemon Morris, Esq. Dr. E. W. Maxwell, Andrew McNeely 2, Wm. Morrison, Margaret N. Martin, Winslow McRee, James W. Martin, Brazil Muse, James Murphey, Robert Maxwell, Maj. B. Morrow, John McCarney, Lewis Marles, Hugh Meenan, Esq. Margaret Moore, John McCulloch 2, John Orr, David Phifer, Col. Wm. B. Porter, John C. Pharr, principal paper Maker 2, William Pattison, Wm. Pardell, Robert Potts, David Parks, John Rice, Mr. Plunket, Felix Roberts, Elizabeth Rupell, Jonathan Reid, Solomon Reid, Edward Richardson, Robt. Simmons, Eli Stewart, David Stinson, Spencer F. Smith, James Simmons, Thomas Searcy, Robert Sloan, Mary Spratt, B. Sepefiets, Bartlett Shipp, Esq. Isaac Spencer, John Simmers, Thomas Trotter 9, Peter Ulerick, Matthew Wallace, Rev. Wm. Wilson, Rev. John Wallace, John Weeks 2, Rev. M. Wilson, James Wilson, or Judy Wilson, A. Wheeler, Drury Wilson, Wm. Warwiep, George Wren, William Witherspoon, Jams Young.

3191. WM. SMITH, P. M.

To Gold Miners.

100 Lbs. of *pure Quicksilver*, just received and for sale, by

E. WILLEY & Co.

Politics of the Day.

From the Village Record.

A FRAGMENT.

——"For Jackson, of course, Corporal"—said Dan Markham to a little, withered, grey headed man, who came limping towards him. Though lame, and evidently approaching three score and ten years, there was an upright, independent look in the corporal which seemed to remember—"to the rigth—dress!"—"For Jackson of course, Corporal," repeated Daniel Markhame. "The brave love the brave, and I dare say, the spirit stirs within you at the thought of elevating a hero of two wars to the Presid ntial chair."——The corporal halted, and placing first his left hand on the top of his ivory headed cane and then his right hand upon his left, leaning over, gently resting his breast upon both.—"Good morning to you Colonel Mirknam"—said Corporal Christie; "wait half a minute, and tell me a thing or two before I answer you.—A hero of two wars, did you say? Nay Colonel, but I was in that of the Revolution; the sacred war for independence, from the battle of Brandywine to the capture at Yorktown, and never heard of Jackson in all that time. Where did he distinguish himself?" "As for that, Corporal, it is neither here nor there. He was but a boy it must be confessed; but he refused to brush a British officer's boots; that you know." "Yes, yes, he did so. It was well; but, Colonel, you will pardon me if I don't scandalize so low, those who fought, and bled, and suffered in that great and fearful conflict—as to admit that a boy who refused to brush a British officer's boots, became thereby one of the heroes of that war. It would be making honors rather cheap, if such an exploit entitles a man to——" "Poh! well—no matter for that!" interrupted the Colonel, "but yot will allow he fought bravely and gained great glory against the Indians." "He is brave, replied the corporal; but bravery alone is so common to Americans, that absence of it was a reproach in our army, rather than its possession a merit. Yes he was brave—but I wish, Colonel, we could add. "he was humane." "Ah, I know what you allude to, Corperal Christie—the killing the sixteen Indians the day after the battle of the Horse Shoe; but was it not necessary? was it not proper, by an act of severity, to strike terror into the savages?" "Alas! for the poor Indians, replied the Corporal. Had not the battle raged the live long—day before? Had not slaughter wearied and cloyed herself with human life? Had not the sword become drunk with blood, and the spear and the bayonet become wehried with the work of death? Alas for the poor Indians! Have we not been preaching moderation to them, and justice, and humanity? Have not our missionaries been among their tribes, to teach them the truths of the ever blessed gospel, which speaks of mercy and peace as the characteristics of the followers of Jesus; and have we not, in opposition to and in despite of their efforts, pushed them from spring to spring, from river to river, from valley to valley, from hill to hill, by our land avarice; giving them no peace, no rest, until a great and noble race is almost driven into the Western with ocean, hardly room enough left to spread their blankets? Are they not a broken people, weak and few, compared with white men? They have no presses to tell their wrongs—no newspaper to record their sufferings. If they have fought to defend their country, have they not been beaten into insignificance by the white people? Was there any further fear of them? Was not the force of their tribes wholly annihilated by the long day's but chery? When did Washington slay prisoners? Had not the sun gone down on the most complete victory—the most severe exterminating battle ever known? Had not the blood cooled, and the current had time again to flow in the channels of benevolence and humanity."

"Come, come, Corporal, you grow warm," said Colonel Markham.

Had we not, continued Corporal Christie, all that could be gained by the victory, complete power to dictate peace, which there was no effective force to break? Why then, when the blessed sun arose on men in coolblood and sixteen poor, naked, heart-broken prisoners were taken—the remnant of their tribe why, according to what law, human or divine—what plea of policy—what pretence of necessity existed to butcher them! Slay prisoners! Americans kill unresisting prisoners! Oh, the heart, it seems to me, that could commit that deed, must hecold to the impulses of humanity—dead to the precepts of our holy religion—seared as with a hot iron to the sufferings of our race! Oh, no! Colonel Markham—and he dashed a tear from his aged eye—Oh, no! do not ask me to justify that deed, by elevating the man who was guilty of it to the highest station in his country's gift. No!" said he as he hobbled away—"No! and no became fainter as he retired—the old solder's hand resting on his breast—No!

——I watched Col. Markham narrowly. As he turned to go into the house, he said, in an under tone, "Tough business that! Don't like it—but as he comes back I'll attack him about the six militia men. There I think I'll get the advantage. As to the poor devils of Indians, it was an unnecessary act—poor devils—poor devils!"

A Downright Appeal—Not a Hint—We have seen a paragraph, taken from a Southern paper, and which is now traveling itself to death as fast as it can, stating that a gentleman lately deceased in Carolina, had never permitted his subscription to the newspaper to be behind, and that as the same could be said of so few men, it is worth recording on his tomb stone. Verily, we say amen to this. This man stands next to him who returned a borrowed umbrella! What higher praise can there be, than have your printers say, "You always paid me." How clear, too, must be the man's conscience who reads a paper he knows he has paid for. With what enviable satisfaction does he unfold the damp sheet! He feels himself under no obligations, that the printer is absolutely beholden to him. This is the very feeling which we would have all our subscribers experience—that we are in debt to them for a year's paper—not that they are in debt to us. Now think not, gentle readers—you that have patiently followed us thus far—that there is any hint in this—not any. It is too plain for a hint—it is a downright appeal—but whether to your pity or your pockets, we shall wait an answer by the return of mail.

Truth Teller.

The following authentic anecdote may be read with interest at this day.

"Two young Americans on their travels in Europe, once met with Sir Peter Parker at a dinner party in London, and were particularly introduced to him, as coming from Charleston. The old admiral received them very cordially, and holding each by the hand said, 'Gentlemen, I ought to be happy to see you, for I never any where met with a *warmer reception* than I received from your countrymen at Charleston.'"

Fashion.—The present style of shirt collars requires them to be about three inches broad above the cravat, and sharp as a butcher's knife. A rough wag of a fellow from the blue ridge lately met a dandy with his head ensconced within one of these collars, in the street of Baltimore—and struck with his strange appearance he accosted him—"Gouge me my hero, if I doan't believe you've got your *shirt on wrong end upwards.*"

The clerk of a church in England, lately gave notice of a parish-rate in the following manner: "I am desired to give notice that the third levy is assessed five pence in the pound," (and without pausing added,) "Let us sing to the praise and glory of God,

"Lord what a wretched land this is,
"That yields us no suplies"

A pretty girl was lately complaining to a Quaker that she had a cold, and was sadly plagued in her lips by chaps. Friend" said Obadiah, "thee should never suffer the CHAPS to come near thy lips."

The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a dividend, for the six months ending on the 30th June, of two per cent.

The United States' Bank have declared a dividend of *three and half per cent*, on the 1st instant. This is a great dividend, and cannot fail to enhance the market price of the Stock of the Bank.

Bravo, the former governor of Vera Cruz, in Mexico, has been exiled for 6 years, on half pay, and has sailed for China."

General Jackson, as described by his friends—*Mr. Adams, as portrayed by his* enemies.

Our readers are acquainted with the sentiments and opinions advanced by the Editor of the Albany Argus, in times past, in regard to Mr. ADAMS and General JACKSON, but perhaps, not so well with those promulgated at the same period by ISAAC HILL, who is now the leading Jacksonian in New England. Here then follows a few of the many specimens which might be given:

OF JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

"The more we contemplate the character of this able, assiduous, and excellent statesman and patriot—the further we witness his progress in the diplomatic history of our country, the more we see to admire and applaud.

"When the illustrious MONROE shall retire, we believe no individual will stand more conspicuous for the Presidency than Mr. ADAMS. The *only objection* urged against him, so far from being an objection, *is a strong reason why the People should delight to honor him;* it is, that he has not the manners of a courtier, that he does not make all the parade which is peculiar to the great and mighty ones of the earth. The truly great mind—and such we esteem that of Mr. Adams—avoids all unnecessary parade, and is as averse to show as the vacant head is fond of making up its deficiencies by the display of external pomp snd grandeur!"—*New Hampshire Patriot, Jan.* 11, 1820.

"Who will be the Republican candidate is not so apparent. It will undoubtedly be, as in former cases, some man who "noble ends by noble means pursues"—some person who is the antipodes of Clinton. If we were to look for such a character, we feel a perfect confidence in saying, that NO MAN UNITES MORE OF THE QUALITIES OF THE HONEST, UPRIGHT, AND ABLE STATESMAN THAN JOHN QUINCY ADAMS."

"*Mr. Adams has at no time sought advancement, nor caught at honors which he did not deserve: he has never caballed with a party for his own aggrandizement,* after denouncing that party in the most bitter terms; he never relaxed in zeal for the country at a trying crisis; *he never supported an election by intriguers* to tamper with votes in other States.

"*Mr. Adams' talents are fitted solely to rule in a Republic, because Republican Governments can only be sustained by INTEGRITY and PLAIN DEALING.*"—*N. H. Pat. Aug.* 8, 1820.

Speaking of General Jackson's advice to President Monroe, to form an AMALGAMATION CABINET, an article under the editorial head of the New Hampshire Patriot of May 10, 1824, says: "*No Republican could have given such advice; and if nothing else, this* ALONE *ought forever to exclude him from the Presidency.*

"Should he [Mr. Crawford] not be elected, WE CAN TRUST THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT in the hands of ADAMS or CLAY. *I wish I could say the same of General Jackson.*

☞"We love our civil rights and privileges too well to place Jackson in the Presidential Chair. *We do not like to be hanged "without crime or reason."*

"Let Jackson command our armies, but let some other man rule our nation."

N. H. Patriot of May 31, 1824.

"He [General Jackson] is IN NO RESPECT QUALIFIED for the office of President of the United States. *He is not, in point of information or understanding,* superior to one half of the members of the Senate, and he is liable to commit *great errors* both from his PREJUDICES and his TEMPER. His talents are *merely* of a military kind."—*Ibid.*

What does the Richmond Enquirer mean by the following language? Speaking of the Colleton proceedings he says:

"We would deprecate the attempt, the strong language in which it is proposed, and THE TIME AT WHICH IT IS SUGGESTED."

Is it meant by this, that, were the *time* more propitious—that is, were it not for the effect upon Jackson's election—they would *not* deprecate the attempt, and the language? Were the election of Jackson not pending, or were it after he had lost the election, would they then be ready to exchange the fraternal hug with the People of South Carolina? What else can be meant? It is at least an admission that the People will properly ascribe the seditious movements in South Carolina, to Jacksonism. The People very well understand this matter.

Whig.

A wag on reading the account of the commencement of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, suggested that it was a *Hickory root* that Mr. ADAMS met with on breaking the ground with the spade. It may be so; but it must be observed, *that stripping to it, and a little manly exertion,* very soon conquered even this HICKORY OBSTACLE. Small things are often typical of great events. Let the friends of good order and civil rule, and of the prosperity of this nation, *strip to it* and go to work manfully, as Mr. Adams did, and they will certainly be successful. Let them not lay down the *Spade,* when they chance to meet with a *tough hickory root;* but lay down their *coats,* and "*go it, Ned,*" as was said to Admiral Codrington, previous to the battle of Navarino; and the *Hickory roots that threaten to obstruct the internal improvement of the country* will easily and certainly be overcome. [*Baltimore Patriot.*

The writer of the following Letter had been requested by the friends of General JACKSON to be a candidate for Elector in the Murfreesborough District, in Tennessee, which invitation, it will be perceived, he civilly declines:

To the Editor of the National Banner.

I have seen in the Murfreesborough Courier, an invitation which has perhaps been also copied into your paper, for me to run as an Elector in favor of General Jackson in this District. With this request I decline complying for various reasons, some of which I will briefly assign:

1. I do not consider General Jackson qualified to preside over the affairs of these United States.

2. His whole course of life denotes a want of capacity and disposition adapted to civil preferment.

3. I do not consider a man who would not submit to any rule but his own will, and who had been in the habit of violating all orders, and laws, when conflicting with his inclinations, fit to govern others.

4. I do not believe that General Jackson, independent of the battle of New Orleans, would ever have been thought of for President, and I cannot conceive how ONE VICTORY can qualify a man (before considered out of the question,) for so important an office. Yours, &c.

PLEASANT HENDERSON.

From the Utica (N. Y.) Sentinel.

It is often asked why the Presidential contest has become so deeply stained with personal abuse and criminating charges. The cause is fully known, and begins to be generally understood. The fact is, Gen. Jackson's chief political operators were formerly his most decided opponents; but having so recently changed from the *abuse* to the *praise* of him, they deem it necessary to make themselves conspicuous in violence and personality, lest their *sincerity* might be suspected. If any fact amounting to an impeachment of the fitness of Gen. Jackson for the eminent station, to which they would exalt him, is presnted to the public, immediately these defamatory scribblers cry out *falsehood*—and by way of retaliation, throw out unfounded and disgusting charges against the National Administration, and even invade the sacred sanctuary of domestic privacy with scandal; upon which they turn round and abuse these very objects of their calumny *for the ferocious character of the controversy.* They are conscious of the decaying state of their cause, and endeavor to deceive their friends, and keep up their own courage by a system of bullying, abuse, and misrepresentation. We deceive onrselves, if the assertions of the Albany Argus, that the vote of the State of New-York will be two to one in favor of General Jackson, when he knows that his party in this State has dwindled to an essential minority, is not good evidence of the maddening tendency of despair.

Louisiana.—The elections for the State of Louisiana, took place on Monday last. The New Orleans papers show the state of desperation to which the Jackson party in that city were reduced. Seeing that the strength of the Administration was such as to remove every chance of beating them in fair fight, the Jackson party have attempted to make 200 additional voters, by purchasing lots in the Upper Faubourg, and distributing them to persons unqualified for electors. The Mercantile Advertiser states, that this trick will not be successful, as "the spirit of the laws of the State, (which the judges of the election will not suffer to be violated,) permits no man to be an elector, who is not a *bona fide* holder of property in the State." The same paper concludes its notice of this transaction in the following language:

"We consider this movement of the opposition party, an important sign. We knew they always despaired of getting the vote of Louisiana for Jackson; but this will be considered an open surrender of the question. *Louisiana is irrevocably with the administration.*"

The latest New Orleans papers received at this office, are of 16th ult. *ib.*

When the honorable Mr. M'Duffie tells the people of South Carolina, that *none but a coward could longer consent to bear* submission to the laws of the Union, is he ready to take the field and head an insurrection in that state? Has he put on his old *bullet-proof* vestment, and scampering boots? He says, *No necessity on earth should induce a Carolinian to buy a hog from Kentucky!* This would seem very hard, if purchasing one would save a planter and his family from starving, especially as Kentucky hogs are not tariffied. How does this doctrine correspond with General Jackson's plea of necessity for all his acts of usurpation, military despotism, and tyrannical proceedings at New Orleans? Demagogues, being without principle, cannot avoid inconsistency.—No discerning person can mistake the objects of the inflammatory addresses of McDuffie and his brother demagogues. They think it necesssry to keep the people deceived and their minds constantly in a fervour, that they may gain support to their chieftain, and secure their own reelection. Were the people to think and reason coolly, they might think and act for themselves; and choose wise and patriotic representatives.

Should McDuffie really excite a treasonable insurrection, he may find it expedient not only to prohibit hogs, horses, mules and cattle from Kentucky, but HEMP, and a certain article mannufactured from it, called *St. Johnston's riband! Do* you take, Sir, do you take?

COL. CUMMINGS.

It is worthy of remark, that the very system against which the people of the South are now in open rebellion, originated with themselves. Mr. Jefferson gave the first decided impulse to the protection of manufactures, and was supported in his views by the whole phalanx of southern members. He even went further in favor of protecting national industry, than the advocates of the same policy at the present day. It was fashionable in his time to wish, that *a wall of adamant, reaching to heaven, separated this country from all others, compelling it to sustain itself by its own internal resources.* His anti-commercial policy and the war of 1812 growing out of it, led to the establishment of manufactures in the North, which must now, forsooth, be sacrificed, to appease the cotton-planters and tobacco-growers of the South. Because they have changed their views since the administration of Mr. Jefferson, they must not imagine the whole world is bound to follow them.—*N. Y. Statesman.*

From the Charleston City Gazette.

The "preachers up" of disunion seem to have reckoned without their host. Their new light doctrine is not so favorably received, as we suspect, from their incautious precipitation, was calculated upon. Many of the high-toned presses to which they may have looked for co-operation, so far from sanctioning, are disavowing, a revolutionary spirit. We may quote among others of these, the Columbia Telescope and the Richmond Enquirer. What is this a SIGN of?

Texas.—The following information, relative to Texas, is copied from the New Orleans Halcyon and Literary Repository, of the 25th of May. It contains information which will, no doubt, be new to many of our readers:

"Although little more than 7 years have elapsed since the Austins began their colony near the Rio Grande, it now numbers from 12 to 15,000 souls, mostly emigrants from the U. States. Thousands of acres, however, remain with the patentee, and will afford immense wealth to himself and to his descendants.

"On the opposite side of Texas, and in a quarter possessing greater advantages, another colony is fast rising into importance under the patent of Colonel Milam. There are 200 families already setled on the alluvial of Red River, nearly over against Miller county, in Arkansas. The cotton lands yield astonishing crops of the finest cotton, tobacco and corn—innumerable herds graze on the elevated prairies—and the mountains are known to contain the precious metals. The colonists are to be exempted from taxes, and the merchandize they may import will pay no duties. The law of Mexico prohibiting slavery, is evaded by having negroes bound to serve an apprenticeship of 99 years. There are several planters who number 50 or 60 of such apprentices. New Orleans will receive the productions of this colony, by barges and steamboats descending Red River, and send back in exchange whatever the new settlers may be unable to provide among themselves. These settlements, so high up the Red River, may be viewed as the links which shall in time, connect us in trade, with St. Fe, and other parts of New Mexico."

Capt. Francis, of (Salem,(Mass.) whose house was struck by lightning, and literally torn to pieces, on the 28th of June (of the present year,) was ano fficer in the Continental Army during the whole Revolutionary War, and was in the hottest of the fight in the Battle of Monmouth on 28th June, 1778, exactly fifty years before the day of this thunder storm. The battle of Monmouth was hot and sanguinary; but, after the late thunder shower had passed over, and many of the neighbors, attracted by curiosity, were viewing the havoc and ruins caused by the thunder bolt, Capt. F. remarked that the Battle of monmouth Court House was nothing compared with this storm, for heat, and fire and smoke, and sulphur and danger. *Courier.*

The Dengue.—This very disagreeable epidemic exists at this time in our city, to an extraordinary extent—we think we are perfectly within bounds when we say one fourth of our population have had or now have it—and every hour appears to be adding to the number. It made its appearance among us about two weeks ago, and should it continue to spread much longer as rapidly as it has done the last two weeks, not an individual in the city will have escaped. It has not in any instance proved fatal; but the pain is often very acute, and from its frequently attacking a hale brawny man of 6 feet in height and 200 pounds weight, in the little finger or great toe, with a severity that almost makes him cry out, affords much merriment to those who have recovered from or not yet taken it. There appears but little sympathy for the sufferer. Its duration is from six hours to three days. It is treated mildly—a little salts and snake root and warm lemonade, to produce perspiration, appears to be the most common prescription, though in some cases it is permitted to come and go without any thing being taken to check or relieve the pain. At the time we are writing, about half a dozen persons employed in this Office are down with it, among them nearly all our Carriers—therefore, we trust we shall meet with indulgence from our subscribers, if the *Courier* should for a few days be irregularly served to them. *Chas. Courier.*

A man, between fifty and sixty years of age, fell into the basin, at Albany, on Tuesday, and was drowned. Before he was taken out of the water, a man standing by observed—"the drowned person is better off than I am," and putting two stones in his pocket, and taking two in his hands jumped into the river. The by-standers refused to let him commit so foolish an act, and took him out, when he indeavored to jump in again. He was secured and conducted to a place of safety.

Murder—A young man named Sherwood H. Broom, a shoemaker, was killed in this place on the 4th inst. by Henry Brewer. Broom was stabbed in the breast, and only lived two or three minutes. Brewer was immediately taken, and is now in prison. We understand Broom was born near Greenville, Pitt county, in this State, where his relations now live. He has been in this place several months, and it is said has conducted himself very prudently.

Milton Gazette.

From the Little Rock, (A. T.) Gazette, June 4.

Fatal Rencountre.—The mortifying and painful duty again devolves upon us, of recording the fact, that our unlucky and ill-fated little town (already too notorious at home and abroad for such occurrences) has unfortunately been the scene of another homicide. It took place on Saturday evening last, soon after the execution of the wretched Strickland, in the store of Messrs. Wilson and Stuart, between Gen. Edmund Hogan and Andrew Scott, Esq. late a Judge of the Superior Court of this Territory, in the almost instant death of the former. Having felt it a duty which we owe to the public, to notice the result of this unfortunate and melancholy occurrence, justice to the living perhaps demands that we should relate some of the circumstances under which it happened. They are briefly these:

Gen. Hogan and Judge Scott met at the above store, in company with a number of other persons, all apparently in good humor. They had been competitors for a seat in the Legislative Council, at the last August Election, and the conversation turned on some of the events of that canvass, which produced a few warm words between them. Gen. Hogan asserted something, which was denied by Judge Scott, on which H. repeated the assertion, and remarked that he could prove it. Judge S. replied, in substance, that the assertion was untrue, that it could not be proved, and that any person who made it was a liar! This reply was followed by a blow from H. which felled S. to the floor, who, in rising, drew the spear from his cane and gave H. four stabs in the breast and sides, three of which were mortal. Hogan walked to the door, commenced vomiting blood, and was a corpse in less than ten minutes.

It may not perhaps be amiss to remark that Gen. Hogan was a very large man, weighed considerably upwards of two hundred, with strength in proportion to his size, and used to athletic exercises; while Judge Scott is a small man, rather below the middle stature, and unaccustomed to hardy employments or exercises.

There is now in Baltimore, at the City Hotel, a patriot of no ordinary distinction, Col. Grenier, a Frenchman, who came to this country early in the revolution, with Count d'Estaing and was afterwards Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Lafayette. On the General's arrival at New-Orleans, when on his late tour through the States, Col. Grenier was among the veterans appointed to receive him, and Mr. Le Vasseur, in his recently published account of the tour, thus speaks of him:—"Col. Grenier, who having served in the three revolutions of America, France and Colombia, preserves, at the age of seventy years, the courage and fire of youth."

Continued Thunder Storms.—We mentioned a thunder squall which passed over the city about 12 o'clock at noon yesterday. Another followed at 4 in the afternoon, and we have already had two to-day. At 12 yesterday, there was one crash of thunder of remarkable severity. It struck the North Dutch Church in William-Street, but did little injury. The electric fluid was seen to descend the conductor in a stream of fire, but it was so powerful as to break the rod, and it was thence attracted to the iron railing, which surrounds the church. The whole paling was instantly lighted up with a vivid blaze, and for a moment every projection of the iron-work seemed pointed with flame. It had a grand and beautiful appearance for the instant, and then discharged itself in the earth on the Fulton-Street side. A portion of the fluid, however, was attracted into a hardware store in William-Street, where Mr. Jacob Caldwell, a young gentleman, was struck down, and it became necessary to bleed him to restore animation. Several persons were knocked down by the concussion, and a gentleman weighing twelve stone, was thrown from the side walk into the middle of the street, but without much injury. Much confusion was created by the shock, in the families in the neighborhood, and their houses were filled with a thick sulphurous vapour. A tree at Corlaer's Hook was also struck and the bark torn off.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

A two story frame house, moving through the street on wheels, is no uncommon sight, in any of our cities. The Newburyport Herald notices an operation of the same sort, which is rather extraordinary. A few days since, a building, three stories high, fifty feet wide, was carefully removed from one of the upper wharves in town, transported nearly half a mile on the river, passing in its progress through the draw of the bridge, to one of the lower wharves, and there securely placed on *terra firma* without the occurrence of any accident.

A Ghost Story.—The Springfield Republican states, that the People in the neighborhood of Mount Tom, in West Springfield, have been troubled, on account of a babbling ghost, which some workmen pretended to have heard in the night. One man said he had not only seen the ghost, but conversed with it, (although it had no head) and that he was the ghost of Timothy Felt, who was murdered about three years ago. The People turned out to find the bones of Timothy Felt, but did not discover them.

Corned Beef.—A yoke of oxen belonging to Esq. Harvey, became intoxicated yesterday afternoon from eating waste rum cherries and staggered through the village. *Village Register.*

Large Coal.—Five dollars were refused last week for a single piece of coal, while passing through our street from one of the mines of the North American Company. It weighed upwards of a ton and a half. *Miner's Journal.*

It is a matter of speculation whether the Emperor of Austria will look with favour on the usurping assumption of the throne of Portugal, by Don Miguel. The Emperor Pedro, it will be remembered, abdicated his right to the throne in favour of his daughter, who is about nine years old, and *grand daughter to the Emperor of Austria.* She is shortly to be sent to Austria for the purpose of being educated. Miguel's conduct does not involve the crime of treason against his brother, but against his niece. Emperors and Kings have gone to war on far less justifiable grounds than this.

It is said that the Duke of Wellington is shortly to preside at a meeting for the benefit of the Thames Tunnel, in order to forward a subscription. It is stated that the leak is perfectly stopped, and less water is now running in than has been the case during the whole progress of the work.

A few individuals meeting together in that State of Connecticut, and resolving thai General Jackson & John C. Calhoun ought to be and shall be, our next President and Vice-President, have issued an address, which is of course copied into the New York Evening Post, and bepraised in the newest style of the new editor of that paper. With him the name of Jackson is a talisman which turns dross into gold. On perusing the address, we have come to a very opposite conclusion from the New York editor: Considering it a flimsy production, containing a greater amount of prejudice and misstatement than any address which has preceded it. The only reason we can suggest for this circumstance is, that Connecticut is known to be so sincerely and firmly wedded to the cause of Mr. Adams, that her divorce can never be effected by ordinary means. The persons for whom the address speaks have no confidence in Mr. Adams, hate Massachusetts, and declare that a reform is necessary, and that General Jackson is the only man to correct the degeneracy of the Government. We presume that now that this precious document is issued by Messrs. Grant, Pease and Co. the opposition papers will shortly inform us that General Jackson will get the vote of Connecticut. A great majority of their calculations rest on no better grounds. The story of bargain and corruption and abuse will find very few believers among the shrewd and intelligent citizens of Connecticut. We believe if all the advocates of General Jackson within her limits could be collected, one of the Connecticut steamboats would carry them all at a freight, and have room to spare. *Nat. Journal.*

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

Whom WASHINGTON, in 1797, considered "the most valuable public character we had abroad;

Whom JEFFERSON, in 1785, esteemed so highly, that he said to Mr. GERRY—"I congratulate your country on their prospects in this young man;"

Whom MADISON appointed first to negociate a Treaty for Peace;

Whom MONROE, with the advice of General Jackson, placed first in his Cabinet;

Whom THE PEOPLE, in 1824, elevated to the highest station in the world;

Whose Administration, though assailed from the beginning by an Opposition unexampled for its bitterness and violence, has been singularly prosperous;

And who, in less than four years, besides defraying the expenses of government, (great and extravagant as they are said to be by his opponents)—and beside applying upwards of TWELVE MILLIONS to works of public improvement and national defence,—HAS PAID MORE THAN THIRTY-THREE MILLIONS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

RICHARD RUSH,

The present able and efficient Secretary of the Treasury—and fearless advocate of the Interests and Honor of his Country.

A CARD.

Major *McClelland* takes this method of informing the voters of Rowan county, that he declines being a candidate for their suffrages at the approaching election. His long absence from home, and the consequent necessity of attending to his private affairs, imperiously force him to this conclusion.

To Correspondents—"Phocion" is received, and shall be attended to, as soon as we can find time.

"Ichabod Bickerstaff" shall have a place in our next.

The communication from the "Citizens of Charlotte," in reply to an incorrect statement about the dinner in Charlotte, the manner in which it was got up, &c was received by Saturday's mail; but its length has necessarily excluded it from our columns this week. It shall appear in our next.

Jacksonism.—A Jackson paper has lately announced that the friends of the Administration are indebted to the Hero, for the freedom of speech and the press! It is, then, we suppose, owing to his *forbearance*, that every Adams editor is not *silenced*, as, in the plenitude of his power, he silenced the printers in New-Orleans, who dared to question his acts, or to publish any thing offensive to his will! But this new doctrine of *Jacksonism* is too bold, even for many of his own partizans: the time has not yet arrived, and we trust in God it never may, when it can be said, in truth, that the American people are *indebted* to *Andrew Jackson*, for the liberty of speaking and publishing freely! Such is the infatuation of many of the worshippers of the idol, that it would excite no surprise, should we next be told, that we are indebted to him for the enjoyment of life, light and locomotion; and it is not improbable we may hold these at his bidding, should the people, blind to their true interests, and led astray by the glare of a single victory, unfortunately elect him President.

FOR THE YADKIN AND CATAWBA JOURNAL.

Mr. BINGHAM:—It seems from a lampoon which graced, a few weeks since, the columns of a North Carolina newspaper, that a descendant (quere, pseudo,) of the waggish satirist of John Bull and family, has come over to follow the trade of his putative ancestor, by besmearing Uncle Sam, and his son cousin Johnny.

Young Peter Pindar has made his *debut* in a manner which leaves no doubt that his adventurous muse,

....."with no *middle* flight intends to soar,
....while it pursues
"Things unattempted yet in prose or rhyme";

for her very first flight has been full in the face, and against the nose of prince John, as Peter calls the President's son. It is rumored that young Peter has come over with the hope (some say the promise) of being appointed to the office of poet laureate, which, in spite of Mr. Chilton (the retrenchment man,) the Hero of the Hermitage intends to create, *when* he ascends the throne, as well for the purpose of celebrating his deeds in *arms*, as his taste for letters. If it be true that young Pindar has mounted Pegasus intent on such an expedition, it is due to a young poet of so much promise, that some one should, in season, admonish him of the temerity of his design, while he is yet near enough to the ground to return spontaneously; I will, therefore, take the liberty of calling his attention to some appropriate lines of his renowned ancestor:—

Remember *Icarus's* height,
Perhaps the observation *stings*;
Thou should'st have ask'd before thy flight,
Dame wisdom *for a pair of wings.*"

I hope Mr. Pindar will not think me officious, and take offence at my frankness:—it is true I do question his wisdom; but what of that? the wisdom of the *President* is disputed. (See Randolph's ravings, &c.) I have not called in question his *knowledge*, which *may be* extensive.—Q. E. D.

It does not happen to every *great* man to be both wise and learned: knowledge and wisdom "are far from being one," as Cowper the poet has written, and Randolph the —, has demonstrated. For instance, all admit that John Quincy Adams has *a great deal of knowledge:* but John Randolph, and some few others, deny that he has *wisdom.* On the other hand, some of Gen. Jackson's friends maintain that *he* has much *wisdom*; while both friends and foes agree that he is most eminently destitute of *knowledge.* Ergo, Mr. Pindar need not take offence at the *inuendo* that he is not wise; as he may be still young enough to mend that fault, by frequenting such schools as his future patron did. But if Mr. Pindar has any faith in that miraculous gift called *second sight*, which is so often ascribed to minstrels, he will find in the followiug prophetic effusion of one from "the north countrie," (which I beg you to print for his benefit) a very good reason why he should turn the tail of Pegasus and strike into some other road to the Temple of Fame.

A friend to the Pindars.

GROANINGS OF ONE A——W J——N.

TO BE HEARD DECEMBER, 1828.

Cesar aut nullus was his aim,
Cesar non venit—"*nullus* came."

Oh lud! I am dished—Oh sous! I'm undone,
I must give myself up to despair—
For Adams that rascally turncoat has won,
And is still in the President's chair.

In vain did I fight so behind *cotton bags*,
Which gained me such glorious renown—
In vain turned so *pious*—the curst Adams wags
Said the world would not swallow it down.

They say I don't know e'en our G'ography here,
But I know enough plenty for me;
I know Washington's up in the District somewhere,
And *Kentuck* I know an't Tennessee.

But a phoo! for your *learning*—for what is the use?
If a man should go off on a tour,
There's any black *nigger*, that's walking the street,
Can tell him the way, I am sure.

I murder King's English, they say—so I will—
For it shows true American pride—
I hate all your *kings* and your Englishmen too,
And every thing *English* beside.

Then a nice *writing man* I have hired for my use,
To hide the bad *spelin* I *skrawl*—
And *them are* as *says* how my grammar is bad,
Don't know nothing of it at all.

Though spouting sometimes in the Senate 'tis true,
I've stammered most sadly and blundered;
But if I've occasion to make a speech now,
Van Buren will write me a hundred.

'The three R's—honest 'Rithmetic, 'Reading and 'Riting"
I think I can say I am no fool in—
Considering my time was so *took up in fighting*,
That I only had *three quarters schooling.*

I hate Clay—I hate bargains except at a bet
On a game-cock, or horse at the races;
I like *one* of Clay's acts, though—'tis so much like me,
When he fought with slim *John* at ten paces.

And then about that Mr. Roberts' affair—
That, too, they've told Adams and Clay—
Had it never *leaked* out, I'll make bold to declare,
'Twould not have been *known* to this day.

Then poor Mrs. Gin'ral—I blush when it's told
How they laughed--(I can never forgive her—)
When she said that "she cotch'd a most wiolent cold,
For the Gin'ral had *kicked off the kiver.*"

Though every objection I've answered enough,
Still the Adams men jabber and squall,
'Bout militia men, marriages—*moral and stuff*—
And war—and the deuce knows what all.

Make me President once, and the scoundrels shall feel—
With my *fist* 'gainst the wall would I jam'em
If they still made their jabber—by thunder and steel!
I'd *shoot* every rogue of 'em—d——n'em.

FOR THE YADKIN AND CATAWBA JOURNAL.

Mr. EDITOR:—The Jackson paper in your town has, I perceive, denounced the friends of the Administration as *traitors* and *tories*,—and accused them of fighting against their *country*, (quere, *Jackson*,) as the *same manner of persons* did in the revolution. He also speaks of their *traitorous* attempts against—their country? No:—but against *Jackson*,—Emperor Andrew I. Indeed, we have fallen on evil times, if to oppose *Jackson* be *treason!* Well may the wise and the good deprecate his election, and mourn over an infatuated people, that would elevate *such* a man to the first civil office!

The *constitution* defines *treason* somewhat differently from this editor; but he, it is to be presumed, has been taught in the *Jackson school*, and the *new* definition, it may be expected, will take the place of the *old*, when the Hero becomes commander in chief.

Quere.—If Mr. Adams or any of his friends, had been leagued with *Burr*, in his plans to dissolve the Union, would they be called traitors? The author of the *new* definition of *treason* can answer.

One word more:—Many of Mr. Adams' friends are subscribers to this editor—how does he justify it to his *conscience*, in pocketing the money of *traitors*?

CABARRUS.

The Jackson men, who boast that they hold the purse strings of the nation by a majority of votes on the floor of congress, have appropriated TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, to be expended without restriction, under the direction of the President, the extravagant and corrupt John Quincy Adams! This single fact is the best commentary on the charges of the opposition, against the chief executive, and must point to every candid mind, that the motive for getting up such accusations, are purely—*electioneering.*

The Fredricktown Examiner is of opinion that Jackson's strength in Maryland is not more than—*one vote.* How are the mighty *falling*!

The Jackson men are for retrenchment and economy, yet the last Jackson Congress appropriated TEN or FIFTEEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS *more than the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury amounted to.* Whose extravagance was this?

NEW YORK.

Great Administration meeting, at Rochester....The largest political meeting ever held in the village of Rochester, took place on the evening of the 28th June. About *fifteen hundred* Republicans friendly to the Administration attended. As the multitude could not be accommodated in the Court-House, the meeting adjourned to the Court-House yard. The venerable Nathaniel Rochester was called to the Chair.—Spirited resolutions were adopted, and large Committees of Vigilance were appointed. Monroe county will give about 3000 majority for Mr. Adams *Nat. Adv.*

The Harrisburgh Argus gives the following particulars of one of the recent Jackson meetings in that State:

We understand that one of the "*large and respectable*" Jackson meetings lately held in Millord, Bucks county, proves to have been composed of the landlord and his dog Cæsar only. The dog took the matter quite coolly, but the landlord swore bitterly against all future Jackson meetings being appointed at his house.

A meeting of the friends of the Administration is called in Buck's County, Penn. to be held in Buckingham, on Saturday, the 10th inst. Two Jackson meetings had taken place in the same County, one at Trumbersville, and the other in Rockville. At the first, *five* persons attended, and at the other, *eight.* "So much" (says the Doylestown Intelligencer) for the "Germans" of Buck's County "moving in nearly a solid phalanx in favor of Andrew Jackson."

Mr. Noah very candidly admits in his last paper that there are not so many Jackson men in the State of New-York, as many people have been led to believe. The Major behaves much better since his recent flogging. It has done him good. Two or three more sound thrashings, would make him quite a civil sort of a man. *Nat. Journal.*

It is a remarkable coincidence, that when Mr. Adams will have served the next Presidential term, he will be SIXTY-six years of age, and would thus come out at the very same age with his illustrious predecessors—Washington, J. Adams, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe.

John Neale's opinion of the tariff.—(He is the Editor of the *Yankee*, published at Portland, Me. and the avowed enemy of Mrs. Royal.)—*Georgian.*

T. Jackson men complain of the tariff, but then who made the tariff? Why, Mr. Adams, to be sure. But the Adams people, they complain of the tariff too And why?—because they could not help themselves; they were obliged to vote for it, by the power of the Jacksonites; who are therefore answerable for the mischief. They could do no better—ergo, they are to be exculpated; just as the framers of the federal constitution were for admitting slave representation—they did the best they could. At the South they charge the tariff to the north and here at the north they lay it to the South; and so we have it on all sides and on every side. Meanwhile this poor tariff is lost sight of; nobody knows whether it is what people says of it or not—nobody cares indeed, so that the newspapers are able to grind it up into political ammunition—paper pelts.

Homespun.—In some parts of the country, where this article has been in demand, since the pasaage of the Tariff Bill, it has commanded *five times* its ordinary price. A respectable gentleman informed us on yesterday, that in less than twenty-five miles from this city, it sold lately for $1 25 per yard, and the quality of it was but little better than what the country people denominate, in the vocabulary of their home operations, *negro cloth.* Such was the exorbitancy of the price and the inferiority of the article, that the gentleman, although very desirous to give a practical illustration of his Anti-Tariff principles, was obliged to consult the exigencies of his purse, and exhibit his patriotism in other ways, probably, equally unequivocal.

Augusta Courier.

Mr. John Schley left this city this morning in the Stage, for the purpose of examining the most approved factories in the Northern States, and contracting for machinery to be put in operation in Jefferson county, Geo. for the manufacture of our staple production. *ib.*

A Chinese Chronicle has been received, which furnishes the intelligence contained in the Pekin Gazettes. The military operations in China are on a scale that puts to shame all military operations in Europe. After a defeat, in which the Mahometan rebels lost between 40,000 and 50,000 men, they collected on a sudden the *ashes* of the former army, upwards of 100,000 strong and took up a strong mounted position. Chang-ling, the Chinese General, attacked them. The rebels stood firm. Musketry and cannon were tried in vain. They then feigned a retreat, and the Chinese continued their attack with the wind in their favor. The rebels, extremely annoyed at having the wind against them, dashed with their horse through the Chinese ranks, till Chang-ling had recourse to a manœuvre which the rebels, particularly their horse, neither expected nor relished—Chang-ling brought up a corps of tigers—veteran troops disguised as tigers—and the enemy's horse instantly and very sensibly, turned tail and fled. The victory was thus on the part of the Chinese; and the enemy lost between 20,000 and 30,000 men.

Two young ladies are said to have divided a skein of yarn, and hung themselves on the same tree, near Palmyra, Portage county, Ohio, "all for love;" they were discovered, however, before the vital spark had fled, and were restored.

Excessive Heat....The Frederick Citizen, of Friday last, states that 11 instances of sudden death, from exposure to the heat, and drinking cold water, have occurred in that county, since the commencment of the present harvest.

Unprecedented despatch in the unloading of a Cart....In the thundergust which passed over the city of New-York on Monday, a tremendous discharge of the electric fluid struck a tree, near the corner of Fulton and Church street. A cart was passing loaded with Chinese Crackers in tea chests, one of which was set on fire by the lightning, and its contents simultaneously discharged with the crash of thunder.

The venerable WILLIAM ROTCH, who recently died at New-Bedford, is the first and probably the only man that ever went into the Royal presence in France, wearing his hat. Some enterprising inhabitants of Nantucket or New-Bedford were desirous some forty years since, of establishing themselves in Dunkirk, for the purpose of prosecuting the whale fishery from that port; and Mr. Rotch was employed by them to procure the consent or a grant from the King, Louis XVI. It became necessary for him to address the king in person; and the day for a public audience was assigned. He was member of the Society of Friends, and anterior to that time gave some of the courtiers to understand that he could not consent to be uncovered before the Monarch, and if by the etiquette of that court, he might be constrained to do so, he should decline making his personal appearance. He was assured, however, that no violence should be done to his wishes or his principles; and on the audience day, as the king sat upon the throne, surrounded by courtiers, he appeared in his plain Quaker apparel, wearing his hat, and addressed his Majesty on the subject of his mission. His application was successful; and it is said that the King and his royal consort were much gratified at the appearance, demeanor and speech of this plain republican and unostentatious friend.

Pawtucket Chron.

Franking—The quantity of newspapers and pamphlets, which have been scattered over the western country, by certain members of Congress, has astonished themselves. Some persons, who have heard how thick these tares have been sowed by Mr. Franker General in other districts and other States, have been curious to know with what measure he has dealt out to his own constituents. This curiosity we can satisfy so far as to state, upon good authority, that *six hundred and eighteen packets* marked "FREE, TH. MOORE," arrived at the little town of Stanford, in Lincoln county, *by one mail!* *Frank. Com.*

The accounts from Kentucky, are of a cheering character. It is almost universally conceded, that Metcalf and the Administration will beat Barry and Jackson, about 10,000 majority.

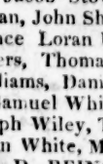
New-York....Notwithstanding the calculations of the Opposition, Mr. Adams will assuredly obtain from 22 to 26 of the votes.

The annual meeting of the Rowan Bible Society will take place on Monday, the 4th of August ensuing. A sermon will probably be delivered. The general attendance of the members is earnestly requested.

JESSE RANKIN, *President.*

July 25, 1828

Medicine and Surgery.



DR. SMITH

OFFERS his professional services, in MEDICINE and SURGERY, to the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity. He expects very soon to receive a supply of fresh Medicines, carefully selected by himself; and hopes, by attention, to merit a share of public patronage.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Lincolnton, N. C. July 1, 1828.

Jacob Adderhold, Mary Baker, Jesse Bene, Fields Bradshaw, Aaron Bomgarmer, David Boohout, Levi Carpenter, Jeptha Clark, John Caldwell, Aaron Casay, Henry Cornelius, 2, Mary Coxe, William Cogswell, Philip Drum, John Duffie, 2, John Dickson, Elisha Dyer, Nathaniel Edwards, Green B. Evans, John Ford, James Falls, Jean Gibson, William Gillespy, John Glenn, Abner Goodson, Oranda Grissom, John Ganet, Jacob Hamer, William Harvinson, Henry Hoyles, Moses Hearn, John Hawkins, Benjamin Hall, David Hampton, David Hanes, William Johnston, Sarah Johnston, George Icerd, David Johnston, Adam Keirer, Samuel Kent, David Lutes, Jacob Lenk, Joseph Lehman, William Moore, William McGinnas, George Manney, John Moore, Marmaduke Maples, Abraham McCarter, James Montgomery, Oliver McAffee, John McAdams, Samuel Martin, John McKerkin, Awd Oneal, John Parker, Elizabeth Peeler, Peter Plunk, Principal paper maker, Benjamin Parker, Sally Petille, Benjamin Ormon, James A. Robinson, Jonas Rudisel, Moses Roberts, Alfred Reinhart, John Reinhart, Henry Rudisel, Jane Smith, John Stiles, Jacob Setzer, Lemuel Sanders, Thomas Sherril, Nancy Scott, George Sellers, Mary Shietmore, Jacob Stowe, Freeman Shellow, James Sullivan, John Shinn, William Tucker, Polly Torrance Loran Upsen, Judah Vinson, John Vickers, Thomas Wilkins, James Wilson, Joel Williams, Daniel Whetstine, Moses Whitesides, Samuel Whitney & Sons, Robert Winters, Joseph Wiley, Thomas Ward, Andrew Wilson, John White, Martha Webb.

D. REINHARDT, P. M.

A LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post-Office at Statesville, July 1, 1828.

Wm. M. Allen, Hugh Andrew, Mrs. Ann Beard, Stephen Blankinship, Wm. Brewer, Jonathan Barns, Melis M. Baily, Isom Broweter, John Campbell, Henry Chambers, James Caswell, John Cowan, James Donaho, Wm. Dobson, Elom Femster, John Ferrell, Daniel Freser, John Galloway, Henry Gill, Spencer Gates, Mrs. Mary Harris, Wm.G. Harper, Wm. Haynes, Isaac Irwin, Elisha Ingram, James James, Mrs. Mary Ann James, J. Kendell, V. D. M. Jacob Kibler, Mrs. Polly long, Thomas Leach, Thos. Lacky, Joseph L. Lowrance, John Mayhew, Solomon Mitchel, John More, Andrew F. Morison, Ross McLelland 2, Mrs. Christian M'Kenzie, Polly McLure, James McKinry, sen. John McKinley, Mrs. Amanda D. Pharr, Augustus Read, David Read, Josiah Smith, Randle Shomaker, Henry Smith, Sia Sharp, Vandevour Teague, Josah Teague, Isom Welsh 2, Landy R. White, Wm. Witherspoon, Samuel Young.

JAMES McNIGHT, P. M.

Notice to Tanners.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the valuable property in the town of Charlotte, lately belonging to Mr. Allen Baldwin. The property includes about sixty town lots, on a part of which are improvements, viz:—a valuable *Tannery*, including all the necessary buildings, &c. and a patent metal *Bark-Mill*; also, a good dwelling-house with the necessary out-houses. The land is all under cultivation, and well fenced. Any person wishing to purchase, can learn the terms, by calling on the subscriber, living in Cabarrus county, on Buffalo creek; or on Mr. William Smith, in Charlotte.

ROBERT McKENZIE.

Cabarrus County, May 22, 1828.—82tf.

State of North-Carolina,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

May Session, 1828.

Samuel I. Thomas vs. Thos. G. Polk, Ex'r of Miles J. Robison, and others.—Petition for distribution.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Richard Saddler and Mary his wife; Thomas Robison and Rebecca his wife; Thompson Robison and Osborn Robison (parties defendants in the case) are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made six weeks in the Yadkin & Catawba Journal, for them to appear at the next county court, to be held for this county, in August next, and answer to the petition, otherwise judgment will be entered up against them. ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. C.

6t94—pr. adv. $2 50.

For Sale,

ON accomodating terms, a tract of land containing about 300 acres, lying two miles south of town, on both sides of Crane Creek, and immediately on the main stage road. The place is well watered, and remarkably healthy. Possession will be given immediately, if the purchaser would consent to take the Stock, Crop, &c. at a fair valuation; otherwise on the first of November next. JUNIUS SNEED.

Salisbury, May 12, 1828.—tf.

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

SONG FOR THE NATION.

"There are many trees of the forest better than the Hickory."—*Old Forester.*

THE LIVE OAK TREE.....THE ADAMS TREE.

Tune—"*Scots wha ha wi' Wallace bled.*"

HAIL! all hail! to the live OAKE tree!
That bears our thunder o'er the sea,
The bulwark of our liberty!
Old ironsides the spell first broke,
The Britain thought so; but 'twas *oak*
Through which the Yankee cannon spoke,
The live OAK tree, the Adams Oak.

Old Erie's forest crowned shore,
Saw Perry and his brave tars pour,
Through sides of OAK the broadside roar.
Ticonderoga o'er the blue
Of beauteous Champlain saw like view,
Th' conquering Oak of brave Macdonough,
True Yankee blue, for Adams true.

O'er earth's wide bounds, o'er sea and lake,
Through hearts of Oak, brave tars awake,
The deep ton'd sounds that bursting shake
The thrones of monarchs. Tyrants quail,
While hearts of Oak are in the gale;
Hark! Hark! the gallant seamen's hail!
O'er the blue deep, hark! hark! the hail!

CHORUS.

Hail! all hail! to the live oak tree,
That bears our thunder o'er the sea,
The bulwark of our liberty,
The Adams oak, the Adams tree.

Literary.

[From the (London) Monthly Magazine.]

Salathiel, 3 vols. 1828—Salathiel is the 'Wandering Jew'—a mighty and mysterious personage for the origin of whose singular story we might now search in vain, but which has been exhibited over and over again built sometimes on wild reports, or the silliest blunders, and sometimes wholly on imagination; the substance of all which, however, is, that for some offence or other against the Saviour of the World, he was condemned—without the last refuge of the miserable—the hope of death, to wander for ages upon earth, till the being he had offended, and, whose murderer he had been, returned to triumph and for judgment. On this legend Mr. Croly has seized—apparently with the intention of surveying some of the momentous events that have marked the regions of christendom, and influenced destines of men. The story is entitled "of the past, the present, and the future, ;" and, therefore, when the mighty grasp of the writer has compassed the past, he will extend it to the present; and with the mass of experience thus before him, investing him with a degree of prescience—if like causes produce like efiects—he will speculate with some prospect of success on the future. The portion now presented to us is limited to the period which comes fairly within the wanderer's natural life, and embraces his family story, together with the stubborn resistance of the Jews to the Omnipotence of the Romans, the capture of Jerusalem, and the destruction of the temple; and we know no one of the present day, now that Maturin is gone, so well able from his professional studies, from his full acquaintance with the history and peculiarities of the Jews, the vigor of his understanding, the activity of his fancy, and the fertility and solemmnity of his language, to give effect to a set of circumstances, which have in them so much of the extraordinary, and which so often touch upon the romantic.

The basis of the story is studiously wrapt in obscurity. Salathiel is represented as the priest, most conspicuous in urging on the maddening multitude to demand the crucifixion of Christ, by whom he was marked, addressed in the words—tarry thou till I came—words, which shot conviction thrillingly into his bosom, that it was his destiny never to die, but to subject to an endless succession of calamity, and be cut off from the common charities of domestic connection. The latter part of his conviction did not, however, immediately take place in all its severity. He has a wife, and two daughters, all most lovely, most accomplished—besides a son, whom he loses in childhood, but afterwards, under circumstances sufficiently extraordinary, recovers. He is himself a man of distinction in Naphtali, and by successoin the prince of his tribe. By temperament he is ardent, active, and ambitious; and by circumstances, especially the destiny, impatient of repose, and ever in imperative need of something to drown his torturing recollections. To the fatal crime he had committed, he was led, not from malignity of spirit, but by the vehemence of prejudices; and those prejudices were not a whit shaken by what might have been expected to follow, but which did not—a conviction of the divine commission of the being he bad been most instrumental in destroying. He continued a Jew, passionately devoted to the faith of his fathers, and resolutely bent on vindicating the independence of his country. By a fiery and irrepressible zeal was he impelled to encounter the Romans, to defeat their presumptuous hopes, and restore again the lost splendour of Israel.

At first, the deep consciousness of his crime, and the sense of its immeasurable punishment, overwhelm him; he abandons the priesthood. and quist Jerusalem with his family. In the tumults of the elements which followed upon the crucifixion, when the earth quaked, and the rocks were rent, he was struck to the ground, and with him his wife and child; and, in a state of insensibility, he was conveyed, no longer to the residence of the priests, in the Hill country of Hebron, but to the north, where his family connexions lay and where, eventually, on the return of the jubilee, his alienated property reverted to him. Here, in a state of inaction and retirement, he continued for some years, when, at last, he resolved, at the passover, to go again towards Jerusalem; but, on his arrival, he refuses to enter; and wandering along the brook Kedron, till he reaches the shores of the Dead Sea, he encounters an extraordinary person, who, after exhibiting, in the style of a conjurer, some feats of activity and strength declares himself to be Antiochus Epiphanes—one of the evil spirits of the dead, who were permitted, from time to time, to revisit the 'glimpses of the moon,' and by whom Judea had been, for some years previously unusually haunted. Playing the part of a second Satan, Antiochus snatches up Salathiel, and, with the speed of an eagle, carries him upwards to a point, from whichhe overlooks Jerusalem, and beholds the tower of Antonia, then in the power of the Romans, wrapt in flames. Left suddenly by Antiochus, he rushes, sword in hand, to take part in the bloody and the burning strife; he rallies, leads, and triumphs; the Romans are routed and expelled, and Jerusalem is cleared of every idolatrous foot; and Salathiel has the satisfaction of rescuing Eleazar, his own brother, the originator of the attack, and of checking somewhat the rege and superfluous cruelty of the Jews.

Conspicuous as he had been in the confiict, he was welcomed as a leader in the Jewish councils, and his compelling urgency to resist the Romans to the utmost, prevaileed over the dastardly, or rather treacherous suggestions of other counsellors.—Forces, it was resolved, should be raised on all sides, and he and Eleazer accordingly withdrew to the north the seat of their influence, to assemble their friends and retainers. But, on his arrival, an event had occurred which turned him from his purpose; his wife and daughters had been forcibly carried off by robbers; and he roams for a time in sorrow and distraction over the hills of Lebanon, and at last, on the coasts of Cilicia, while gazing upon a wreck, he sees a struggling object, and plunging into the waves, brings to the shore shore his own long-lost Miriam.

Time had now been lost, and the project of revolt was suspended; but returning to his home, new troubles quickly arose. Jabal, the son of Eleazer, proposes to marry his cousin, Salathiel's elder daugbter; but she had given her affections to Constantius, a Greek, the captain of the vessel in which the family had been wrecked: and, though the most dutiful of children, she proves, of course, in such a case, restive. The father, of course, also, is obstinate—he is enraged at the presumption of an idolatrous Greek, and at the perverseness and degeneracy of a daughter of Abraham, and insists upon her marrying her cousin, according to the good old custom of Jewish families. There is but one alternative for the young lady—flight—and fly she does: and an active search is set on foot by the indignant father, in vain. In the eagerness of pursuit, he determines even to demand satisfaction of the Roman government, in whose service Constantius had been; but, in the meanwhile, he is betrayed, and charged by the governor, Florus, with an act of treason, and forthwith despatched to Rome to appear before Nero. To Rome he accordingly goes, and, while there, the universal conflagration of the eternal city takes place, and there he recognizes his runaway daughter, just as she is sinking in the flames, amid a pile of ruins, too late to save her. For this general destruction satisfaction must be taken, and the Christians were to be the victims. Among other criminals, Salathiel receives a pardon, on condition of giving information against the Christians, and by some chance or other he has the opportunity of giving the requisite information against a considerable party. At the execution of these unhappy people, in the ampitheatre, he is compelled to be present, and, to his amazement, discovers in the person of his first victim, Constantius, the husband of his daughter, both of whom had, for some time, been converts to Christianity. Exhausted, at length, by his terrible conflict with a raging lion, Constantius sinks to the earth; and while Salathiel, in an agony of remorse, is in the act of leaping into the arena, his daughter appears again, flinging herself upon the prostrate form of her husband. Shouts of admiration follow from the assembled multitude; and even Nero, in obedience to the popular feeling, is compelled to pardon them.

Returned, at length, again, to his home, accompanied by his daughter and her husband, Salathiel resumes the design of rescuing Judea. Constantius heads a party in the attack upon Masada, a foatress built by Herod, and then the principle magazine of arms belonging to the Romans. Salathiel follows; and in threading the defiles of the mountains, rouses a whole host of lions, and witnesses a most tremendous encounter between them and some squadrons of Roman cavalry. Ultimately the attack on Masada succeeds, and the whole country is instantly up in arms. Speedily was Salathiel at the head of 100,000 men, and forthwith he marches to raise the siege of Jerusalem; but, while exulting in the immediate prospect of entering the capital in triumph, and of being welcomed as the paramount chief of the nation, a voice, which he instantly recognizes, rings in his ears—"thou shalt never enter Jerusalem but in sorrow." Still he advances, encounters the Romans, defeats them with dreadful slaughter, in sight of Jerusalem, and pursues the relics to the walls of Bethhoron, within which they had taken refuge. In the assault of this place he was beaten down, and losing his senses, awoke in a dungeon in Jerusalem—the effect of treachery.

In this dungeon he lies two years, when he is at length rescued by the exertions of the repentant Jabal, who had been made the instrument of Salathiel's enemies—the Roman faction. Scarcely, and with the most imminent perils, escaped from the dungeon, he falls into the hands of pirates, and, in company with them, encounters a Roman fleet. In the engagement he falls, or is thrown overboard—scrambles up the sides of a trireme—gets singly on board of her—she takes fire—is driven onward before the wind—precipitated into a whirlpool, and is thrown up again; and again Salathiel miraculously gets to land. Hastening forwards now to Masada, his course is arrested by robbers of the desert; but again he escapes; and, after a succession of surprising adventures, and hair-breadth perils—too numerous for us to trace—he finally reaches Jerusalem in time to assist in repelling the last and successful efforts of the army of Titus. But in vain were all exertions to calm and conciliate the conflicting factions within, or to repel the overwhelming force from without. "Titus advanced from day to day—the city was captured, the temple on fire, the blaze melted the plates of the roof in a golden shower. It calcined the marble floor—it dissipated in vapour the estimable gems that studded the walls. All who entered lay turned to ashes; but on this sacred ark the flame had no power. It whirled and swept, in a red orb, round the untouched symbol of the throne of thrones. Still Salathiel lived; but he felt his strength giviug way; the heat withered his sinews—the flame extinguished his sight— he sank upon the threshhold; rejoicing that death was inevitable—but once again he heard the words of terror—'*tarry till I come.*'

The work abounds with splendid passages, descriptive of peril and activity, and some of great moral beauty and pathos; but the general effect, it must be allowed, is little interesting; the incidents are uniformly of too exaggerrted and marvellous a cast, and complicate too thickly; and the hero, all along, is under a stimulous, which common experience will not measure; and the author, in consequenco, bold and powerful as he is, often labours under the impossibility of giving adequate expression to the vehemence and intensity of his conceptions.

An Irish gentleman being taken ill of a yellow fever at Jamaica, a lady who had married in that island, indirectly hinted to him in the presence of an Irish physician, who attended him, the propriety of making a will in a country where people were so apt to die: the physician thinking his judgment called in question, tartly replied, "By St. Patrick, madam. I wish you would tell me where people do not die, and I will go and *end my days* there."

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following facts are taken from an article in the Quarterly Journal of the American Education Society for April on "*the present and future Physical Civil, and Moral Power of the Weest.*" Such documnts as this furnish an argument for our Education and Domestic Missionary Societies which should be presented to every Christan and every patriot in our country. *Christain Spectator.*

Physical Power.—By the Western States we mean to include those which are situated between the Alleghany and the Rocky mountains, and are watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries. The territory which they embrace, including the territories of Michigan and Arkansas, contains, 528,000 square miles. It is ony fifty-five years since, the first English settlements, west of the Alleghany, were made in Kentucky. At variocus periods since settlements have been made in most of the States belonging to the Western division. Thirty-eight years ago, the entire white population of all those States amounted, as we have said, by actual computation, to scarcely 150,000. Now they contain 4,000,000—making a little over seven person to a square mile. Their ratio of increase for the last ten years, has been not far from 100 per cent. This ratio will probably diminish as the country grows older, and those checks of popuation increase, which ever exist in long settled states. But it is hazarding little to say, that in 1850 the Western States will contain a population larger than that of the other three great divisions of the United States.

Of the capability to support a population equal in density to Massachusetts no doubt can be entertained.

The number of persons to a square mile in Massachusetts is seventy. By recurring to the number of square miles of the Western States, it will be seen that with a population equal in density to Massachusetts they will contain 36,960,000 inhabitants. The effective military force of a population of 10,000,000 may safely be estimated at 1,000,000. When, therefore, the Western States shall contain a population equal in density to Massachusetts, their effective military force will be nearly 4,000,000—an army superiror to that which can be bronght into the field by the Autocrat of all the Rusians. The above estimate is undoubtedly much too low. A moments reflection will satisfy any one, that the Western States are capable of sustaining a much larger population, who takes into consideration the salubrity of their climate, the extent and fertility of their soil, the richness of their mines, and the facilities they have for working them, and the great navigable rivers and tributary streams by which they are watered, suited either for manufacturing establishment, or the purposes of commercial enterprise and activity.

In the preceding remarks no regard has been paid to the unorganized territory belonging to the United States in the valley of the Mississippi. When, therefore, those immenese regions between the Alleghany and the Rocky mountains, shall be filled with a population equal in density to Massachusetts, their physical power will be greater than that of the mightiest nation now in existence.

Civil power.—By civil is here meant, that influence which any division of our country possesses in the national councils. Proceeding, then upon the calculations laid down in the tables published in another part of the present number of the Journal,* it will be seen that the civil power of this nation will soon be wielded by the people of the west. Divide the United States into four parts, Northern, Middle, Southern, and Western. The present number of Representatives in Congress, from each of the divisions, is as follows:—Northern 39; Middle 67; Southern 64; Western 46. Whole number of Representatives from the first three divisions 170. From the last 46. Under the present regulations the appointment for a Representative is 40,000. According to the least calculation that can be made, it is ascertained that in 1850 the population of the Northern, Middle, and southern division will be 11,424,550. Should the rate of apportionment be the same then as at present, the first three divisions will have 267 Representatives, and the Western 268, leaveing the balance of power in favour of the West. The apportionment in future will no doubt, be much larger than at present; but upon the principle of equal representation, whatever the apportionment may be, the weight of influence possessed by the West will be the same.

In a little more than twenty years, therefore, the Western States will have a majority in Congress; and in fifty years that majority will be overwhelming. Of course they will be able to control all the measures of the general government which are of great national importance.

Moral power.—*** Now, when we reflect that the Western States according to the lowest estimate, are capable of sustaining a population of more than 40,000,000, we feel that their moral power must be great, either for good or evil, in proportion as intelligence or ignorance, virtue or vice, prevail among their citizens. We have before shown that in 1850 they will have a majority in Congress; and it is well known that the character of a representative ever corresponds with that of his constituents. If the people are industrious and virtuous, then their representatives will be men of a like spirit. But if ignorance, licentiousness of manners, and a disregard of religious obligation prevail in the community, then reckless demagogues, and abandoned profligates, will sit in the sacred hall of legislation; and ambition, and self aggrandizement, and love of power, will take the place of patriotism, and public spirit, and an unshaken attachment to the best interests of the nation. Where such a state of Society exists, the elective franchise, which is the peculiar glory of America, will become one of its deadliest scourges. Nothing, therefore, can prevent a dissolution of the union, and save our free and happy institutions from utter subversion, but patriotism and intelligence directed, animated, and controlled by the purest moral principles, pervading all classes of people at the West,

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Byron's opinion of himself and others contrasted with Pope.—In one of the articles of the last received number of the London Quarterly Review, there are quotations from some of the letters of Lord Byron to Murray, the bookseller, in one of which the noble bard expresses, with a deal of candour, his estimation of the poetry of Scott, Southey, Wordsworth, Moore, Campbell, and his own, as examined in reference to the standard of Pope. Rogers and Crabbe he considers as not having degenerated so much as the rest from the elevation, dignity and power of the old school; but the former of these he very justly censures for his coarseness, and of the latter he remarks that "he has done enough, unless he were to do as he had done formerly" There is too much truth in the following passage:

"With regard to poetry in general, I am convinced the more I think of it, that *he* [Barry Cornwall] and all others—Scott, Southey, Wordsworth, Moore, Campbell, I, are all in the wrong, one as much as the other; that we are upon a wrong, revolutionary, poetical systems not worth a d—n in itself, and from which none but Rogers and Crabbe are free, and that the present and next generation will finally be of this opinion. I am the more confirmed in this, by having lately gone over some of our classics, particularly Pope, whom I tried in this way: I took Moore's poems, and my own, and some others, and went over them side by side with Pope's and I was really astonished (I ought not to have been so) and mortified at the ineffable distance, in point of sense, learning, effect, and even imagination, passion, and invention, between the little Queen Anne's man, and us of the lower empire. Depend upon it, it is all Horace then and Claudian now, among us; and if I had to begin; I would mould myself accordingly.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—A countryman visiting New York during the yellow fever, asked why a board was placed across the street; and being informed it was erected to separate the infected part of the city, observed that "he had often heard of the *Board of Health*, but never saw it before."

ROYAL AMUSEMENTS.—Louis XVI. was an excellent locksmith; Ferdinand the beloved is famous for his embroidery of petticoats. The present Emperor of Austria is said to make the best sealing wax in Europe. He examines, with care, the seal of every letter brought him, and is delighted when he can say, as he generally does, "My own wax is better than that!" It is a pity that the employments of Kings are not always as innocent. Ferdinand would have, no doubt, made an excellent linen draper's shopman, had he been placed where nature designed him to be fixed; and the represenative of the Cæsars would have made an excellent managing clerk in the house of certain wholesale stationers.

* The tables here alluded to give the comparative increase of the several divisions of the country—in the following ratios: Eastern States 12-7 per cent., Middle, 32-8; Southern, 19-4; Western, 99. The camparative population of the same divisions of country, when as dense as the present population of Great Britan, will pe as follows: Eastern States, 11,851,200; Middle, 18,072,000; Southern, 56,178,000; Western, 120,240,000; Unorganized Territory, 153,658,850—Total, 360,000,000.